

Funded by Defra and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

#### COMPLEMENTARITY ANALYSIS

Joana Magos Brehm<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Botanical Garden, National Museum of Natural History, University of Lisbon (Portugal)

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**CWR** China

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- Definition and principles
- Software
- DIVA-GIS complementarity analysis
- □ Application to PGR examples

# **Definition and principles**

 Aims at the identification of the minimum number of grid cells that are complementary to each other, capturing a maximum amount of diversity

# Identify the fewest number of protected areas needed to effectively conserve all species

- □ There are many variants of complementarity
  - (see e.g. Rodrigues et al. 2000, Arponen et al. 2005):
  - □ Single representations
  - Multiple representations
  - □ Percentage of range, etc.

#### Software

- DIVA-GIS (<u>http://www.diva-gis.org/</u>) (free)
- □ MARXAN (<u>http://www.uq.edu.au/marxan/</u>) (free)
- □ WORLDMAP (<u>http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-</u>

curation/research/projects/worldmap/) (demo free)



#### **DIVA-GIS complementarity analysis**

- □ Based on the algorithm described by Rebelo (1994)
- Iterative procedure: the first cell is the most species rich (or a random choice in case there are ties), the second iteration locates a grid cell that is the richest in species not already represented in the first iteration; this iterative process continues until all species have been represented (although they can also present taxa that have already been covered by previously selected grids)

Vigna unguiculata in Africa



(Maxted et al. 2004)

Priority Lathyrus spp.



(Maxted et al. 2011)

112 priority Cicer, Lathyrus, Lens, Medicago, Pisum and Vicia spp.



(Maxted et al. 2011)

Priority Cicer, Lathyrus, Lens, Medicago, Pisum and Vicia spp. (cont.)



#### **Priority CWR Portugal**

- Grid 10 x 10 Km
- Temporal comparison with 3 datasets: all data, data from the last 50 years (1955-2005), and from the last 20 years (1985-2005)
- Only records with an accuracy of 3-5 were



<sup>(</sup>Magos Brehm 2009)

Priority CWR Portugal (cont.)

- □ 9 sites with 18 priority CWR
- 8 out of 10 sites are located within existing protected areas





(Magos Brehm 2009)



(Codd 2005)

threatened CWR



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